

The Evening Herald.

PUBLISHED BY
THE EVENING HERALD, INC.
GEORGE S. VALLIANT, Manager
H. D. HENING.....Editor

PUBLISHED every afternoon except Sunday at 125 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

spirit, but this effort to obtain industrial justice must be welded to common sense.

"We believe that if there were more home owners and more American citizens among the employees of the companies at Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf, the present situation would not have developed. Now that it has developed it must be met with a firm-headed, definite and just policy.

MAIL ORDERS AND UNION MEN.

THE Herald has received a communication and a catalog from a concern which styles itself "The Standard Union Merchandise Association" and which makes a direct and driving bid for the family trade of union men. The house bears its mail order catalog with an address to: "Members of organized labor and their friends, in which an effort is made to convince them that this outfit is organized for the benefit of labor union men and that it will save them money on purchases of their household supplies and clothing over the purchase of these things from home merchants. Its principal argument is that it sells union made merchandise only."

The member of a labor organization will stop to think for just a minute most realize immediately that he cannot save any money in the long run by patronizing a mail order house of any kind, especially one which plays on his unionism as the only argument for inducing trade. The union laborer of whatever trade, is the last man in this world to patronize a mail-order house. He should be, if he is not, and the Herald believes that he is.

On the other side the exhibitors also are ready. Nearly all of the twenty-four counties which will participate in the great state exhibits have their exhibits on the ground today. Those not here have been delayed because their exhibits form part of local and county fairs, like those at Roswell, Tucumcari and elsewhere. These will be in Albuquerque Saturday. On Monday morning every exhibit will be in place. Its decoration will be complete.

It all means that for the first time we have a state fair managed on business lines, and that for the first time the full importance of the state fair is realized by the rest of the state; a united state, ready to participate in a movement which means growth and development for every section within its borders.

THE CASE AT CLIFTON.

PROBABLY less information exists among the people of the country at large about the true conditions behind the strike of miners in the Clifton-Morenci copper district of Arizona than about any other great strike that has ever occurred. The district is somewhat removed from the main trunk lines of newspaper information, and it is the first time that serious labor trouble has occurred there. Indeed, it is the contention of the mine managers, now refugees in El Paso, that until the Western Federation of Miners entered the district, there was no labor trouble there, and that either the Western Federation organizers must get out or the mines will remain closed permanently.

Moyer, head of the Western Federation, asserts with confidence that the federation will not get out, and there the situation rests today, while a great industry stands idle, militia moves to the scene and the federal government begins an investigation to see if it should take a hand. The situation begins to look more and more like that which wrecked the coal mining industry in Colorado, crippled the business of the state and set back its development by a decade.

In view of the lack of information about the Arizona situation the following from the Phoenix Republican, which seems a fair statement of all sides of a difficult case, is of interest:

"From reliable reports which have reached us from Clifton a situation exists which makes very clear these plain, hard facts.

"First, that in the interest of the welfare of the state of Arizona as well as the Clifton district, the Western Federation of Miners under the leadership of outside agitators, having no permanent interest in the welfare of Arizona, cannot run this state.

"Second, that it is evident that certain just grievances exist on the part of the men, and that these should be promptly adjusted by the company managers, who should be willing to meet with representatives of their employees to the end that a fair and prompt adjustment of the points at issue may be reached.

"Third, the governor of this state should recognize without further delay that he is the representative of neither one side nor the other in this controversy, but as the representative of the people of all the state it is his duty to preserve law and order and not to encourage agitation. Agitators such as he recently made at Clifton, while perhaps well meant, in our opinion show a remarkable lack of good judgment and serve but to inflame the situation and encourage violence.

"Good, plain, common sense is what we need to handle this intricate situation and not hot air. The Republican believes absolutely in industrial justice and recognizes in this controversy that the human welfare of the men who work the mines must be positively considered in a broad and in-

teresting way.

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 125 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One month by mail or carrier, \$6. One week by carrier, \$1. One year by mail or carrier in advance, \$5.68.

Telephones:

Business Office 224
Editorial Rooms 167

NOTHING is more significant of the preparation made for the coming state fair and its certain success than the situation today at the state fair grounds, three days before the opening of the fair. The grounds are ready; the buildings are ready; the machinery is moving smoothly. This shows thorough preparation on the part of the management.

On the other side the exhibitors also are ready. Nearly all of the twenty-four counties which will participate in the great state exhibits have their exhibits on the ground today. Those not here have been delayed because their exhibits form part of local and county fairs, like those at Roswell, Tucumcari and elsewhere. These will be in Albuquerque Saturday. On Monday morning every exhibit will be in place. Its decoration will be complete.

It all means that for the first time we have a state fair managed on business lines, and that for the first time the full importance of the state fair is realized by the rest of the state; a united state, ready to participate in a movement which means growth and development for every section within its borders.

THE CASE AT CLIFTON.

PROBABLY less information exists among the people of the country at large about the true conditions behind the strike of miners in the Clifton-Morenci copper district of Arizona than about any other great strike that has ever occurred. The district is somewhat removed from the main trunk lines of newspaper information, and it is the first time that serious labor trouble has occurred there. Indeed, it is the contention of the mine managers, now refugees in El Paso, that until the Western Federation of Miners entered the district, there was no labor trouble there, and that either the Western Federation organizers must get out or the mines will remain closed permanently.

Moyer, head of the Western Federation, asserts with confidence that the federation will not get out, and there the situation rests today, while a great industry stands idle, militia moves to the scene and the federal government begins an investigation to see if it should take a hand. The situation begins to look more and more like that which wrecked the coal mining industry in Colorado, crippled the business of the state and set back its development by a decade.

In view of the lack of information about the Arizona situation the following from the Phoenix Republican, which seems a fair statement of all sides of a difficult case, is of interest:

"From reliable reports which have reached us from Clifton a situation exists which makes very clear these plain, hard facts.

"First, that in the interest of the welfare of the state of Arizona as well as the Clifton district, the Western Federation of Miners under the leadership of outside agitators, having no permanent interest in the welfare of Arizona, cannot run this state.

"Second, that it is evident that certain just grievances exist on the part of the men, and that these should be promptly adjusted by the company managers, who should be willing to meet with representatives of their employees to the end that a fair and prompt adjustment of the points at issue may be reached.

"Third, the governor of this state should recognize without further delay that he is the representative of neither one side nor the other in this controversy, but as the representative of the people of all the state it is his duty to preserve law and order and not to encourage agitation. Agitators such as he recently made at Clifton, while perhaps well meant, in our opinion show a remarkable lack of good judgment and serve but to inflame the situation and encourage violence.

"Good, plain, common sense is what we need to handle this intricate situation and not hot air. The Republican believes absolutely in industrial justice and recognizes in this controversy that the human welfare of the men who work the mines must be positively considered in a broad and in-

Health Talks

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

Duodenal Ulcer

RELUCTANTLY as we present such a subject for reading at the breakfast or supper table, nevertheless we must protect ourselves against that innumerable class of correspondents who want to know what to do for "stomach trouble" by emphasizing the meaninglessness of "stomach trouble" in the average case it may be that our stenographer can keep union hours.

One very, very frequent condition mistaken for stomach trouble is duodenal ulcer—ulcer in the duodenum or upper part of the small bowel.

This occurs most commonly in young and middle-aged adults. It is a condition which shows typical periods of illness or suffering followed by more or less lengthy periods of comparative relief.

The pain is felt in the pit of the stomach. It is a gnawing, burning, hunger pain, coming on an hour or more after the meal, often in the night. It is relieved more or less by taking food or by vomiting. There is an excess of acid—not the kind of acid formed in simple digestive troubles where food ferments, but an excess of the natural hydrochloric acid secreted by the stomach during digestion.

This excessive acid is what causes the distress and pain; food, especially such foods as milk and meat, take up the acid and so relieve the pain for the time being. Duodenal ulcer is complicated by chronic trouble in the gall-bladder or chronic appendicitis in some fifteen per cent of the cases. Blood is vomited in about one-fourth of the cases. "Occult blood" can be demonstrated by chemical tests in almost all cases. The X-ray photograph of a meal of blini-pudding undergoing digestion clinches the diagnosis, if a clincher is needed.

For the very foundation principle of the labor union as we understand it is co-operation for mutual benefit and protection and help. And the man who sends a dollar out of town for mail order merchandise hurts his town, his community and his associates in that community and in his union just to the extent of that dollar's purchasing power. He is tearing down his community instead of building it up, and wrecking is not cooperation.

The Herald does not believe that this particular mail order house will get much business in Albuquerque, no matter what its representations. Our idea, drawn from experience, is that the organized labor of this particular community is too intelligent, too progressive, and too loyal to fall for that particular kind of a game.

A STRENUEOUS NEBRASKAN.

NOTHER communication out of the daily mass of "dope" reaching this newspaper, which interested us strangely, came from one Wilber M. Johnston, of Oceola, Nebraska, and is entitled "A proposed act of congress to regulate the press subsidized by foreign governments and to prevent foreign governments from owning, leasing or controlling newspapers and other publications."

The bill is just what its title indicates. It would prevent subsidizing of American publications in the interest of a foreign government or ownership of publications by such governments which permit their use for agitation within the United States.

We do not know Mr. Johnston and Oceola, Nebraska, is not very prominently marked on the map. But it occurs to us that he has landed upon an idea that has some elements of merit. If Mr. Johnston's proposed law is in harmony with the constitution of the United States it would be a right good law to have on our statute books just now. It would for instance, shut off such outrageous and unreasonable publications as "The Fatherland," which, in its wild vapors against President Wilson and his administration, its affronts upon the American people, has done more to turn sentiment in this nation against the cause of Germany than all the blue, red, yellow, white and vermilion banners issued by the combined governments of the allies. There is a mighty fine Americanism in the freedom of our press, but some of the subsidized foreign press to which this proposed act of congress is directed, and not all of it pro-German, has come pretty near to the line between freedom and treason if indeed the line has not been stepped.

The dictionary has about 2,000 pages and on each page there are many words which could range a successful business man to think violently and change the subject. If a common citizen were to learn any one page of the dictionary thoroughly he could introduce words into his conversation which would cause college professors to view him with sudden respect and invite him to tea. But no one does this. We prove the fields hunting for four-leaved clovers and are joyful and gay when we find an edible tom-tot after

DICTIONARIES

THE dictionary is the official warehouse for words which aren't being used. The English language contains about 260,000 words, some of which are not used once a year, even by lecturers who are trying to explain sociology to a women's club. If any one man would become demented under the strain and would be taken tenderly away while trying to buy rutabagas from the vegetable man in words of seven syllables. For this reason the dictionary was invented by Samuel Johnson and several annexes were added by Noah Webster; it is a neat, strong volume weighing about two pounds and non-explosive.

The dictionary contains all the words which have gotten into respectable company in the English language. These same words when recklessly arranged have caused wars, murders and lectures on free love. But the dictionary is strictly neutral. It arranges its words alphabetically so that the entire collection can be read, even by a hot-tempered man, without causing the slightest ill-feeling.

The dictionary has about 2,000 pages and on each page there are many words which could range a successful business man to think violently and change the subject. If a common citizen were to learn any one page of the dictionary thoroughly he could introduce words into his conversation which would cause college professors to view him with sudden respect and invite him to tea. But no one does this. We prove the fields hunting for four-leaved clovers and are joyful and gay when we find an edible tom-tot after

Treatment? Some cases are cured by rest in bed, together with hourly feeding, large doses of suitable alkalies and repeated stomach washing every day. Such treatment any doctor delights to give. Other cases must be operated on. Cases of long standing are prone to develop malignant disease—cancer—if not surgically cured.

Unfortunately the symptoms are not always so clear as it sounds to tell them over. Unfortunately, we say, because that means more futile experimenting with diet and medicines and adjustments and so on, whichever the patient imagines he needs. Duodenal ulcer (or gastric ulcer) is a condition which casual treatment and cure-all will not benefit.

This occurs most commonly in young and middle-aged adults. It is a condition which shows typical periods of illness or suffering followed by more or less lengthy periods of comparative relief.

The pain is felt in the pit of the stomach. It is a gnawing, burning, hunger pain, coming on an hour or more after the meal, often in the night. It is relieved more or less by taking food or by vomiting. There is an excess of acid—not the kind of acid formed in simple digestive troubles where food ferments, but an excess of the natural hydrochloric acid secreted by the stomach during digestion.

This excessive acid is what causes the distress and pain; food, especially such foods as milk and meat, take up the acid and so relieve the pain for the time being. Duodenal ulcer is complicated by chronic trouble in the gall-bladder or chronic appendicitis in some fifteen per cent of the cases. Blood is vomited in about one-fourth of the cases. "Occult blood" can be demonstrated by chemical tests in almost all cases. The X-ray photograph of a meal of blini-pudding undergoing digestion clinches the diagnosis, if a clincher is needed.

For the very foundation principle of the labor union as we understand it is co-operation for mutual benefit and protection and help. And the man who sends a dollar out of town for mail order merchandise hurts his town, his community and his associates in that community and in his union just to the extent of that dollar's purchasing power.

The Herald does not believe that this particular mail order house will get much business in Albuquerque, no matter what its representations. Our idea, drawn from experience, is that the organized labor of this particular community is too intelligent, too progressive, and too loyal to fall for that particular kind of a game.

NOTHER communication out of the daily mass of "dope" reaching this newspaper, which interested us strangely, came from one Wilber M. Johnston, of Oceola, Nebraska, and is entitled "A proposed act of congress to regulate the press subsidized by foreign governments and to prevent foreign governments from owning, leasing or controlling newspapers and other publications."

The bill is just what its title indicates. It would prevent subsidizing of American publications in the interest of a foreign government or ownership of publications by such governments which permit their use for agitation within the United States.

We do not know Mr. Johnston and Oceola, Nebraska, is not very prominently marked on the map. But it occurs to us that he has landed upon an idea that has some elements of merit. If Mr. Johnston's proposed law is in harmony with the constitution of the United States it would be a right good law to have on our statute books just now. It would for instance, shut off such outrageous and unreasonable publications as "The Fatherland," which, in its wild vapors against President Wilson and his administration, its affronts upon the American people, has done more to turn sentiment in this nation against the cause of Germany than all the blue, red, yellow, white and vermilion banners issued by the combined governments of the allies. There is a mighty fine Americanism in the freedom of our press, but some of the subsidized foreign press to which this proposed act of congress is directed, and not all of it pro-German, has come pretty near to the line between freedom and treason if indeed the line has not been stepped.

The dictionary has about 2,000 pages and on each page there are many words which could range a successful business man to think violently and change the subject. If a common citizen were to learn any one page of the dictionary thoroughly he could introduce words into his conversation which would cause college professors to view him with sudden respect and invite him to tea. But no one does this. We prove the fields hunting for four-leaved clovers and are joyful and gay when we find an edible tom-tot after

half a day's search; but no one thinks of breaking into the dictionary and hunting out a few dozen swivel-jointed, double-action, submarine words

TRYING TO BUY RUTABAGS FROM THE VEGETABLE MAN IN WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES

With which to mock a proud stranger in a moment of need.

With the aid of a dictionary, a man might compose an eloquent letter, not a word of which could be read by a college graduate. On the other hand, a baseball reporter can compose a thrilling story, scarcely any word of which can be found in the dictionary. In spite of its capacity, the man who puts all his faith in this fat and dignified volume finds himself full of wonderment and ignorance whenever he attempts to fathom a few swift remarks between boarding school girls or college gentlemen pursuing knowledge with megaphones and football pennants.

There is so much thoughtlessness

in the care of aged animals, that it is pleasant to see this notice of consideration. Too many faithful beasts of everyday life are pushed ahead until they drop. No halo of the race track follows their heads.

There are all the extremes of sentiment in this matter. Some people are so sensitive that they will not take the life of an aged horse or dog, even where the animal has passed any enjoyment of existence. They feel keenly the individuality of animals, and putting them out of the way with chloroform seems almost like taking the life of a child. This oversensitivity to animal life is rare.

The faithful horse which has

drawn a family's burdens for a lifetime should be something more than a mere drudge. If he has been treated with kindness, he makes known his affection for his masters, and welcomes their approach with the cheerful neigh.

He has contributed his share to the household labors, in return for a mere wage of hay and grain. He has toiled through heat and cold and storm, and has got no satisfaction out of life beyond the bare pleasure of good digestion. It seems one of the anomalies of existence that so much can be given so willingly and faithfully for so small a return.

He ought to have something coming to him in his twilight, by way of rest, some free seasons in a good, grassy pasture where he can kick up his heels and enjoy sleep and food, untroubled by heavy loads, chasing harnesses and the toll of the road. The pensioned horses should not include merely famous racers and family pets.—*Oswego Daily Times*.

For quick results—a classified ad

THE careful hand sewing, the careful hand cutting, the careful hand pressing—all these things make for a well dressed appearance, while thundering sewing machines, cutting wheels and pressing machines do not.



produces

this instead of this

this instead of this

Custom tailoring alone provides these true and superior processes of making — well dressed men are always custom tailored men.

Continental Tailored to Measure clothes are the finest obtainable

E. R. STEAN

"The Home of Continental Clothes"